

NOVEMBER 27.....1899.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Brother of Col. J. F. Stone has arrived from New York to take charge of the business and property of the deceased.

From Apache Pass this week we have information of the capture by Indians, at that post, of the government herd. We have not learned particulars concerning the capture, but are assured that the raid has been a success for the Indians; none of the cattle having been recovered up to the time of the departure from that post of the mail, on Monday evening.

THE WEATHER.—The Autumn frosts have at length set in; the mornings and evenings are chilly, but the hours between 10 A. M. & 2 P. M. are still often oppressively warm. The oldest inhabitants maintain that in no former year did they enjoy as delightful and salubrious weather at this season; and the comparatively limited amount of sickness at present existing appears to corroborate the opinion thus expressed.

INDIANS.—We learn from Mr. Wallace, express rider on the route from Tucson to Camp Grant and Florence, that a party of Indians ambushed at a short distance from the road, near Cottonwood Springs, fired at him as he passed with the mail last week. He states that he heard the bullets pass, apparently within a few inches of his head when putting spurs to his animal he galloped off leaving his obliging neighbors to contemplate their disappointment at his escape.

SETTLED DOWN.—We noticed, some weeks since the arrival from Colorado of a party of miners who left again after a few days to prospect the San Pedro and Arivipi districts. We have since learned that upon their arrival at Camp Grant, seeing the vast expanse of unoccupied valley lands, they concluded to let mining speculation and enterprises take care of themselves and try fortune in the cultivation of some land. They lost no time in coming to a conclusion on the second day after their arrival that the whole number, seven, engaged in clearing up land and otherwise preparing it for a crop. The country around Camp Grant is fast becoming a thriving settlement.

ENTERTAINMENT.—On Saturday evening a very agreeable entertainment was given by the young men of Tucson, at the Saloon of A. Levin. The "talking and whispering lovers" were all present and had the hall with a charming contrast of age and youth, wisdom and levity. At 8 o'clock the music and guitar in the most delightful harmony, struck up a lively tune when the dance commenced around and around whirling festive youth in the most intoxicating enjoyment while thoughtful old folks looked on in calm approval, doubtless, for the present, recalled to scenes of many years ago. To many like this hours seem to fly and not to steal themselves past; and so it was in this instance. When the fair señoritas expressed their indignation at the evidently premature arrival of midnight; but there it was. Another hour and the great battle at "breaking up" was the order of the hour—if order it may be called; a few minutes afterwards found the happy dancers seeking the shelter of their several homes.

FALLING AWAY.—The town of Tubac which once rivalled Tucson in population and importance is fast going to ruin and decay. Situated as it is in the centre of a rich and beautiful agricultural district it can never become permanently depopulated, and may again, at no distant day spring into importance through the extensive cultivation of the surrounding valley. But such change can be brought about only by the subjugation of the Apache. So long as the Indian and the Government maintain the present harmony in the project of pushing out the settler, so long will Tubac continue to sink until finally no crumb will remain for either of the all-devouring sharks who speculate upon every blade of grass that springs from the farmer's ground. The business of plunder is carried on, year after year, somewhat in this manner: First comes the desperado who numbers the stock of the ranchman and estimates the value of his lands, that he may pay tax accordingly; next comes the Indian for his revenue who, in many instances, after murdering those who practise temperance, as much as to dispute his right, takes possession of everything which he may drive or carry away; next comes the collector of taxes who disregarding any losses sustained through Indian depredations since the time of assess-

ment, invariably collects every cent levied on property now in the hands of the Apache. These are the circumstances under which Tubac has been and is at present striving to ruin. Robbed by two parties—by the one in a bold and defiant manner, and by the other under the cloak of government, exacting lawful tribute from its citizens who, in return, are supposed to enjoy that security of life and property which every government is in duty bound to maintain throughout every portion of its dominion. It is needless to tell Arizonans that the government is false to its pledge; not one month ever passes which does not give birth to some Indian outrage, as if to keep that fact forever before our eyes. Is it surprising that the unfortunate inhabitants of Tubac are diminishing in numbers and that their homes are going to decay?

A WORD TO "EXQUISITES."—A good, orderly system of society is a something very desirable in every community. It has a tendency to restrain rough and unbecoming habits; even the jester must confine himself within certain limits if he would not be expelled. For instance, you must not stick out your tongue in derision, wink with one eye, or in any other manner manifest your bad breeding unless at certain times; nor will it do to make an overt assertion of your opinions regarding that lady's affection or her pitiful presumption—and there are a number of other things which must not be done unless you be prepared to throw down the gauntlet and set public opinion and your own obstinacy at loggerheads, and then take a back seat to watch the contest. But it does not follow that an individual, to be respectable, must adopt every air known in dunghill circles, from the strut of the turkey-cock to the side-ways march of chauchiers, such a disposition on the part of any one is quite sufficient to convince the traveled spectator that there is a "screw loose somewhere" in the machinery of Fuzzie's head. It might therefore be a wise conclusion for those who so strenuously labor to impress the public with an idea of their own excellence, to satisfy themselves that a sound and cultivated mind will no more expect to find brains in a fox than it will to be presented with a suit made from the ethereal blue and trimmed with fragments of the rainbow. They are only fools who cannot detect and duly appreciate self-deception.

Notice!

S. R. DeLONG has withdrawn from the firm of H. S. STEVENS & CO. Outstanding accounts will be settled by the Company.

FOR SALE!

The TUCSON RESTAURANT situated on Main street—has now a large run of regular and transient boarders—all the fixtures are new and of the best quality, and include a No 10, Diamond stove.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms as the proprietor intends leaving the Territory.

Apply to the proprietor,
JUAN FERNANDEZ.
Tucson, A. T., Nov. 27, 1899.

Notice!

FOR SALE: The Sweetwater station situated on the road between Tucson and Fort Yuma. The store with graineries attached and in excellent condition are offered for sale upon reasonable terms. A fine opportunity for parties desirous of securing a permanent, safe and well paying business, possessing advantages well known to the business community. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. S. FITZGERALD.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Tucson Depot, A. T., on Tuesday, November 30th, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of clothing, viz:—

Seventy-two GREAT COATS.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Tucson A. T., Oct. 30, 1899.

RESTAURANT!

Franco-American.

IN Allen's building, next door to the Photograph Gallery, Franklin St.

OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 15.

nov12:tf JEAN POINT & Co.

UNITED STATES
MAILS.

ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, September 30, 1899.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1870, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, in the Territory of Arizona, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by March 14, 1870.

17201 From Prescott to Mojave, 225 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Mojave Friday by 6 p. m.;
Leave Mojave Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Prescott Friday by 6 p. m.

17202 From Tucson to Tubac, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Tubac next day by 5 p. m.;
Leave Tubac Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Tucson next day at 5 p. m.

17203 From Hardyville, (local,) by Mojave City, La Paz, and Arizona City to Yuma 375 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Yuma Sunday by 8 p. m.;
Leave Yuma Monday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 8 p. m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17204 From Mojave City to San Bernardino, (Cal.) 250 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mojave City Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at San Bernardino Saturday by 6 p. m.;
Leave San Bernardino Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Mojave City Saturday by 6 p. m.

17205 From Hardyville, (Ariz.) by Saint Thomas, Santa Clara, and Mellersburgh, to St. George, (U. T.) 310 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at St. George Sunday by 6 p. m.;
Leave St. George Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 6 p. m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17206 From Prescott, by Skull Valley, Wickenburg, La Paz, Rock Springs, (local,) (Ariz.) and San Geronimo, to San Bernardino, (Cal.) 415 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Thursday at 10 a. m.;
Arrive at San Bernardino in eight days by 10 p. m.;
Leave San Bernardino Tuesday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Prescott in eight days by 10 p. m.

17207 From Casa Blanca, by Weaver, (local,) and Upper Haaayampa, (local,) to Prescott, miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

17208 From Agua Caliente, (local,) to La Paz, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agua Caliente Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at La Paz Wednesday by 6 p. m.;
Leave La Paz Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Agua Caliente Saturday by 6 p. m.

17209 From Prescott, by Lynx Creek, (local,) and Woolsey Ranch, (local,) to Turkey Creek, (local,) 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Turkey Creek next day by 6 p. m.;
Leave Turkey Creek Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Prescott next day by 6 p. m.

17210 From Prescott to Wickenburg, Phoenix and Maricopa Wells, to Pima Villages, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Pima Villages Wednesday by 6 p. m.;
Leave Pima Villages Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Prescott Saturday by 6 p. m.

17211 From Tucson, by Grant, Florence, McDowell, and Phoenix, to Wickenburg, 260 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Wickenburg Saturday by 6 p. m.;
Leave Wickenburg Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Tucson Saturday by 6 p. m.

17212 From Tucson to Sasabi Flat, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson, Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Sasabi Flat next day by 6 a. m.;
Leave Sasabi Flat Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Tucson next day by 6 p. m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent this Department may deem proper.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for opening and examining the mails.

No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

The Postmaster General may annul the contracts for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—viz in November, February, May, and August.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Arizona," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by express or to an agent; and Postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1899; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the next mail day thereafter, whether the contracts be executed or not. Transfers of contracts, or of interests in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently not allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be required to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

Section eighteen of an act of congress approved March 3, 1873, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the despatch, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to ensure its "celerity, certainty, and security;" and no others will be considered. Except in the case of railroad and steamboat routes, bids naming any particular mode of conveyance are invariably rejected.

A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency, in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record; no other will be admitted.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '99.